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and cutting across the œsophagus. Drawn in order to show the relation of the brain to the eyes and the exterior of the head; magnified 30 diameters. In the brain, the right mushroom body is seen, while the optic and antennal lobes are not so well marked. The central body (*centr. b.*) is cut through near the middle; below are the trabeculæ (*trab.*); next to the commissural lobes, two tracheæ (*tr.*) or air-tubes passing near the brain. The commissure to the subœsophageal ganglion is drawn on the right side, passing down the œsophagus. In the eye, the cornea, the respective portions composed of rods and cones, the black retina, the stratum of optic nervules, and the optic ganglion and optic nerve passing off from the optic lobe, are all well marked.

FIG. 2.—Section through the brain and eyes of the same second pupa of *C. spretus*, passing through the anterior part of the calices, but not through the central body. The section is oblique and does not well represent the right side.

FIG. 3.—Calyx of the section represented by Fig. 2; magnified 225 diameters. It is composed of granulated nerve substance with a few fibers, the continuation of those of the stalk, and with a few ganglion cells.

FIG. 4—Section through the back of brain of the adult *Locusta carolina*, passing behind the mushroom body, showing the œsophageal commissures, the antennal lobes, and the bundle of nerve-fibers crossing to the right hemisphere. The left calyx is cut through, the microtome-razor passing behind and not grazing the right mushroom body. The distribution of the large (*l.g.c.*) and small ganglion cells (*sm. g. c.*) is well seen in this section. It will be seen that the brain of *Locusta carolina* does not differ in any respect from that of *Caloptenus spretus*, so far as the sections show.

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EDITORS' TABLE.

EDITORS: A. S. PACKARD, JR., AND E. D. COPE.

—— It is rumored that at the next meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to be held in Cincinnati in August of this year, a proposition will be brought forward to extend an invitation to the British Association to depart from their usual custom so far as to come over to this country in 1883, and hold their annual meeting for that year in conjunction with the American Association, at some place hereafter to be fixed upon. A number of the most prominent scientific men in the States and Dominion are known to be in favor of the plan, and doubtless the members of our Association will be glad to send such an invitation as a mark of our cordial feelings towards the students of science in the mother country. It will give us great pleasure if it should prove practicable for the English body to accept. We hope that the proposition may be happily successful. The advantages of such a gathering of scientific men from two countries having a common language, are as evident as they are great. The meetings of the American Association have proved of inestimable value by bringing the investigators of the continent into personal contact with one another. Every scientific man has not only new facts to present, but also theories and hypotheses which may not be sufficiently complete, or justified by positive knowledge, to be put into print, yet it is precisely these vague ideas which are the most valuable stimulants of discovery, because they are the store from which new and sound ideas can be selected. By no other process can this selection be rendered so efficient as by personal discussion with others whose studies are in the same direction. If the suggested meeting be actually held, it will certainly prove as profitable as delightful. There is no room to doubt that on our part we would be lavish of pains to make the meeting successful, and we think our reputation for hospitality is a guarantee that our guests will have a pleasant as well as a profitable visit.

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RECENT LITERATURE.

Genth and Kerr's Minerals of North Carolina.[1]—It is perhaps not generally known to the readers of this journal, that the State of North Carolina has nominally carried on a geological survey continuously for a greater number of years than any other of the United States. The bill under which the present State geologist was appointed, and in substance has carried on his survey, was enacted during the legislative session of 1851–52. Professor Ebenezer Emmons was appointed State geologist in 1852, which office he held until his death, in 1863. His son Dr. E. Emmons, Jr., was then nominated, while the present incumbent, Professor W. C. Kerr, was appointed in 1864. It is of course obvious that little or no geological work proper was done or could have been done from 1860 to 1866. It is not our purpose here to refer to the various reports of Professors Emmons and Kerr, published at different times during the progress of the survey, but to call attention to the advance chapter of the report now being published.

Professor Kerr has been exceedingly fortunate in this and preceding publications, in being able to secure the assistance of one who is *facile princeps* of chemical mineralogists in America.

Of the economically important minerals found in North Carolina in sufficient abundance to be subject to exploitation we may mention gold, which has been found in the gravel deposits, and in the quartz veins of the granitic, gneissic, and dioritic rocks and various slates of the country. It is generally alloyed with silver and occurs associated with limonite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galenite, sphalerite, tetradymite, arsenopyrite, and rarely with altaite and

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[1] *The Minerals and Mineral Localities of North Carolina*, being Chapter I of the Second Volume of the Geology of North Carolina. By Professors F. A. Genth and W. C. Kerr, Raleigh, 1881.